

OCTOBER

The Killing affair at Shreveport.

We published in Thursday morning's issue an account from the Delta, of a murder at Shreveport on the 5th instant. We have since seen the Gazette of that place, from which we copy the particulars. The Gazette says:

"Henry Vines and the deceased entered the Exchange, speaking in a low tone. Turk was heard to say to Vines, to keep away from him; that he did not wish to have anything to do with him. Said he, 'Henry, you are a stronger man than I am, but you can't whip me.' 'I will whip you, you coward,' replied Vines, at the same time receding two paces, with his hand under his coat tail. Vines then drew a pistol, and Turk gave one about the same time, and snapped it at Vines, and dodged under the table, when Vines snapped at Turk, who then threw his pistol at Vines, and ran out at the back door. Vines threw his pistol at Turk, which struck him as he was clearing the door, and discharged itself, the contents taking effect on the left side of the back; the ball ranging upwards, passed through the heart and lodged under the skin near the throat and back of the right collar bone. Turk ran some fifty feet and expired.

It was evidence that the fatal pistol was thrown a distance of twenty feet. From the wound and the marks of powder, it was evident, that the muzzle, when the pistol exploded, was in contiguity with the deceased. Now, how the killing actually happened, is a matter of speculation and wonder. Without attempting to account for it, we venture the opinion, that similar circumstances never happened before, and never will occur again. Vines made his escape without any effort being made to arrest him.

Since writing the above, we have learned that Turk, some years ago, killed a man in Missouri. He fled from justice, and has since been roaming and gambling for a livelihood. He is the last of his family, and his three brothers having fallen by the hand of violence. Surely a strange fatality broods over the destiny of some families. Turk was remarkably well formed, regularly featured, and stood six feet seven inches."

WHAT CAN BE DONE ON ONE ACRE OF GROUND.—The editor of the Maine Cultivator published, a few years ago, his management of one acre of ground, from which he gathered the following result: one third of an acre in corn usually produced thirty bushels of sound corn for grinding, besides some refuse. This quantity was sufficient for family use, and for fattening one large or two small hogs. From the same ground are obtained two or three hundred pumpkins, and his family supply of dry beans. From a bed of six rods square he usually obtained sixty bushels of pumpkins; these he sold at \$1 per bushel, and the amount purchased his flour.

Thus from one third of an acre and an onion bed, he obtained his breadstuff. The rest of the ground was appropriated to all sorts of vegetables, for summer and winter use: potatoes, beets, parsnips, cabbages, green corn, peas, beans, cucumbers, melons, squashes, &c., with fifty or sixty bushels of beets and carrots the winter food of a cow. Then he had also a flower garden; raspberries, currants and gooseberries in great variety and a few choice apples, pear, plum, cherry, peach and quince trees. Some readers may call the above a "Yankee trick," so it is, and our object in publishing it is to have it repeated all over Yankee land, and everywhere else. If a family can be supported from one acre here, he can in every State and county in the Union.

A GREAT MAN.—The highest, noblest conception we have of a great man, is one who understands the power of his own soul, and is continually exerting that power for the promotion of good; is one who cherishes a deep and solemn sense of the sacredness of duty, and never hesitates to discharge that duty, to the consequences ever so injurious to his interests, is one who in matters of religion lends himself to a deaf ear to the loud voice of sects, nought but a blind eye to all party creeds, but scans the works of nature, the revelations in scripture, the deep yearnings of the human soul; is one who gives all truth a welcome how much soever it may conflict with his pride; is one who is ever ready to execute inflexible justice; how much soever it may affect his interests; is one who rebukes all evil however high the transgressor stands; is one whose sympathies always espouse the cause of the oppressed, the down trodden and injured.

ADDITION OF SLAVERY IN PORTUGAL COLONIES.—It is said there is a prospect of a law being passed in Portugal, for the abolition of slavery in all the colonies of that country. A bill for this purpose was read in the Chamber of Peers at Lisbon, on the 25th of May; and on 25th of June, the committee on Colonial Affairs, to which it was referred, made a report approving and recommending its adoption by the Chambers.

The number of slaves that will be freed by this measure, should it become a law, is between 50,000, and 60,000 nearly 30,000 of whom are in the settlements along the eastern coast of Africa about 6000 in the Cape Verde islands, and the remainder chiefly in the settlements and on the islands along the western coast of Africa.

Father Mathew has had a glorious cold water time in Boston, notwithstanding that Garzon and his tribe have been hammering away at him because he refused to use his influence against slavery. Last week there was a great meeting of juveniles gathered together on the Boston Common. The children and adults numbering four hundred, he administered the pledge. The whole number of pledges administered by Father Mathew, but the number of the last pledge enrolled, up to noon yesterday, was, *five million, seven hundred and thirty two thousand, six hundred and forty-six.*

The press is beginning to speak out for a free mail for newspapers. The New York Sun started the proposition the Mirror has endorsed it warmly and now the Baltimore Argus says:

"We go for a uniform rate of letter postage, and for the entire freedom of newspaper postage. Let all light abroad, upon the wings of the wind, to every valley and extending domain. This is the way to make us see and feel as one people—to break down the barriers which prejudice and interested classes have raised amongst us, and to make our people the most enlightened, as they are the freest and most prosperous on the globe."

Who speaks next? Congress is soon to assemble, and every newspaper in the Union should press upon it a free newspaper mail.

CORROS CLIP.—Our inquiries have been extended in every direction throughout the country, in regard to the progress the worm is making on the growing crop. From every quarter we learn the worm has increased and the prospect now is that not more than one third of a crop can possibly be anticipated.

We have heard several planters who discharged their overseers and abandoned the cotton fields altogether. —*Abolition Den.*

FRIGHTFUL OUTRAGE.

Three men murdered—150 Men Felled and offering defiance.—In Batesville (Ark) Eagle, of Sept. 13 we find the following paragraph, communicating in no very intelligible terms, the news of a popular disturbance in Marion county, Arkansas. We cannot learn how this difficulty originated. Recently a negro was hung by lynch law in Troyville, Arkansas. He deserved his fate, unquestionably; but the precedent was a bad one. Law was taken out of the courts, into popular meetings, collected by accident or by convenient concert, as all popular meetings may be. We suppose this new style of speedy justice has been adopted in Marion county, without an ample excuse or an extensive popular support; and hence this lawless outbreak thus noticed in the Batesville Eagle.

Three men were killed a few days since near Yellville, Marion county, in this State. Five were killed there some time since—21 men engaged in the first murder, and one hundred and fifty with the sheriff at their head have fortified themselves, and given out the news that they will die, before they will be taken. The constable with one hundred men, went to take them, but returned being defeated on the 6th instant. He was to return again on the 7th—from accounts there will be bloody work attending the affair. These items are gleaned from a letter written by a truthful man, in Yellville, and may be depended on.

Independence county is in readiness to a man, to lend her helping hand; but we advise our citizens, as also those already engaged, to use the utmost caution taking steps to quell the disturbance.

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—A French Exploring Expedition has ascended the Grand Biam river, in Africa, and discovered it to be a confluent of the Niger. We find some account of their discoveries contained in the New York Evening Post. Capt. Bolet, the commander of the expedition, writes that he has discovered two magnificent lakes, where palm oil is so abundant that the ship had not vessels enough to hold it. Now, according to the dealers, palm oil gives a profit of 20 per cent, whilst gold only yields 20 or 30. The adjoining villages are said to overflow with produce of all sorts. Capt. Bolet has, however, visited unknown regions, and established relations in the midst of a country the very centre of the gold trade, the only commerce hitherto carried on at Grand Bassam. It being the dry season, the want of water prevented its entire exploration; but in the rainy season there are six feet of water, and the river may be ascended as far as the cataracts of Aboussoum, 50 leagues distant. At that place the Niger, and the course of the Niger is still continued. When the steamer Guetander proceeded to Grand Bassam, that vessel, which only draws two feet of water, will penetrate to the interior of the country, traversing a district of which Capt. Bolet has seen a part himself, and which he has the enterprise and the passage for the caravans of the gold and silk merchants, and where the gallant captain discovered, and inhabited for two days, a city more ancient and more important than Timbuctoo. "I must write a volume," concludes the letter, "were I to attempt to relate the dangers and adventures of the expedition."

Col W. M. MITCHELL, Chief Engineer of the Georgia State Road, was in town yesterday. The Colonel informed us that he had come all along the line of the Road from Dalton and was enabled to report that all the work was done, ready for the iron within two miles of town, with the exception of the bridges and a few small gaps, which latter would only require two or three days to complete. The bridge builders are finishing their work rapidly, and in superior style. On the unfinished parts of the Road, they can complete about a half mile of the superstructure per week, which will enable them to have it all done in a few weeks. Then, as soon as the bridges are done, the Cars will roll into Chatsanooga. They will run the Cars up to Ringgold for the first time to-morrow, but will not, we are informed, make regular trips up there until the whole is completed. We will set the first of December, for the completion of the whole Road, with the exception of the Tunnel. —*Chas. Geo.*

Effect of Railroads.—A railroad has recently been completed from Spring Hill to the Illinois river. The Sangamon Journal says: One week before the railroad was finished corn could be had here in any quantities at 15 cents a bushel. Now a bushel can be had now for less than 25 cents. This is the effect of the completion of the railroad on the price of one item of the products of our farmers.

Committed to Jail.—of St. Clair county, Alabama, on the 21st of September, 1849, a negro man, a runaway slave, and says he belongs to Milford Bourne of South Carolina, Anderson district. Said boy is about 20 one or 22 years of age, black complexion, has a scar about an inch long under his right eye, five feet eight inches high, and calls his name Amy. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt according to the Statute in such cases made and provided. —*JAMES S. CLEMENT, Jailor.*

Buried Alive.—Upon depositing a coffin in the receiving vault of the Light Street burial ground, on Sunday, a human form was found protruding from one of the coffins which had been there since Friday last. When examined closely, the coffin was found burst open, and the body thrust entirely round. The hand was firmly clenched, and from appearances, there can be no doubt that the unfortunate man was buried alive. He died suddenly, and was buried too soon. —*Philadelphia American.*

Home Prices Current.

Hams, Green,	per pound,	7	50
Spiced,	do	7	50
Butter, Country,	do	5	10
Do, City,	do	5	10
Kennedy,	per yard,	19	00
Dunlop,	do	20	00
Do, Green,	do	20	00
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The people of France and the people of the United States.

We have no confidence in Louis Napoleon, the present President of France. So far, his government has shown itself hostile to the cause of republicanism. It is unjust, tyrannical and criminal interference in the affairs of Rome will cause it to be detested through all time by the true friends of liberty. This single act has been sufficient to turn the minds of the friends of freedom every where against Louis Napoleon and his government. He has also manifested a design to assume the imperial purple and to proclaim the empire, and with that view, has evidently courted the friendship of the Emperor of Russia and the other despots of Europe. In his domestic policy he seems also to have embraced the principles of republicanism. His suppression of the freedom of the press is an act which will not fail to elicit his government among those which are practically the most despotic, whatever it may do in theory.

We are, or rather we shall not be surprised therefore if Louis Napoleon should evince hostility to the United States, and possibly desire a rupture with us. And he may, by setting the people of France and the United States by the ears, put a temporary check to that influence, so fatal to thrones and dynasties, which the institutions and example of the United States are silently, but irresistibly, exerting in Europe. Yet, in this hostility to our country which Louis Napoleon may feel and display, we do not believe he expresses the feelings and disposition of the people of France towards us. We believe both he and his government, at least in that matter, misrepresent the sentiments of the French nation.

We seem to be equally unfortunate on our side. We have an administration evincing the same hostile feeling towards France which the government of the latter seems to show towards us. And our administration equally misrepresents the sentiments and feelings of the American people. Our present cabinet is the legitimate descendant of the old federal party of this country which was distinguished for its bitter hatred and hostility to France and its attachment and devotion to England. But neither the old federal party, nor its successors or the present wing party, truly represent or now represent, the sentiments of the American people.

The truth is, the people of France and the people of the United States are friendly to each other. France was our old ally and aided us in achieving our national independence. Mr. Lafayette fought by the side of our Washington, and her soldiers shared with our soldiers the privations as well as the honors and glories of war in our great struggle for freedom and independence. The people of France have imbued our ideas of republicanism, and desire to assimilate their institutions to ours and to enjoy with us the common blessings of organized and well-regulated liberty. We are the friends of the people of France and they are our friends. We have really and truly the same common sentiments of liberty which the people of France desire to establish and enjoy; and have the same common foe and rival—Great Britain. That is, she has been the common and inveterate foe and rival of both the French and the American people; but we trust that in this present more civilized and enlightened state of the world, she will be no longer our foe and rival. But all these old associations, reminiscences, community of principles and mutual sympathies, cannot fail to make the people of France and the people of America firm and everlasting friends and allies.

But unfortunately for both nations the governments of both France and the United States do not represent the feelings and sentiments of the people of either. Louis Napoleon misrepresents the sentiment of the people of France towards us, and Mr. Clayton and the cabinet misrepresent the sentiments of the people of the United States towards the people of France. Louis Napoleon evidently wishes to produce a rupture with us; Mr. Clayton, prompted by his old federal prejudices against France, and influenced by his sympathy for the royalty or "conservatism," of Europe seems to desire to play into his hands; if they can bring about a rupture between the two nations, they will accomplish precisely what the Emperor Nicholas and the Emperor Joseph and the King of Prussia most desire. Next to the fall of Hungary, that would be regarded as the most joyful event that has occurred during the present year.

But shall those two individuals, into whose hands fortune for a time has thrown the destinies of these two great and friendly nations, by craft on one side, and by prejudice promoting blunders on the other, be permitted to plunge them into war, or even into a state of unfriendliness leading to a suspension of diplomatic and perhaps commercial intercourse? We say not; and in saying that we believe we speak the sentiments and purposes of both the people of France and America. Let the two cabinets misrepresenting the sentiments of the people of both countries, wrangle and quarrel about more words; let them dismiss ministers or refuse to receive them because one has been too hasty, and the other too boastful; but let there be peace between the two nations. Let the people of France and the people of America still keep their hands firmly joined in amity and friendship.

We know the people of the United States do not desire to quarrel with their old friends and allies, the people of France. They do not wish to have the friendly intercourse now subsisting between them interrupted nor disturbed. They would prefer the downfall of a thousand Louis Napoleons and John M. Claytons, both the more accidents of politics, whose fortune has thrown to the surface to fret and fume at each other in the mimic scenes of caricature statesmanship to a serious quarrel with the people of France. And the latter may rest assured, that if they do not allow themselves to get inflamed by the follies or mistakes of their own government, the people of the United States will never permit their weak and blundering cabinet to get them into a war in consequence of a few angry or saucy words which may have passed between the official personages, by whom unfortunately their respective nations are represented for the time being.—Union.

The Antwerp Cathedral, at Antwerp, is 100 feet high.

Shipwreck—Loss of over 100 lives.

The Boston papers contain accounts of a severe gale, which occurred on the 9th inst. which was the severest of the season and proved very destructive on the coast. In the vicinity of Boston and other points, and houses were prostrated. But the most melancholy catastrophe of the gale was the wreck of the British brig St. John, Capt. Oliver from Galway, Ireland which broke loose from her anchorage inside of "Minot's ridge," and struck on the Grand-pas rocks. The number of passengers on board was about 151, out of which about one hundred and forty five persons are supposed to be lost. There were fourteen cabin passengers, mostly women and children. The most of the crew of the vessel, including the captain, were saved, by playing the game of "take care of number one," and taking to the long boat. Of the passengers and crew saved—ten in number—seven were females and three males, who came ashore on pieces of the wreck. Two of the women, it is thought, will not survive—one being badly cut on the head by a piece of the wreck. The other woman had a husband living in Boston.

She had three children with her on the vessel, all of whom perished. Among those lost were three girls, sisters, and nieces of the owner of the vessel. Twenty-five dead bodies had been recovered.—14c & (Gaz.)

From the Southern Cultivator.

Preserving Potatoes.

Mr. Editor—Having lately become a disciple of yours, and of your correspondent in God's word, I hope I shall be pardoned though I partake of the spirit of the brotherhood in wishing to communicate something useful. And now I would say that many persons are under a great mistake in thinking it necessary for them to wait for the frost to kill the vines of their sweet potatoes before they dig them.

In the year 1817, there was a general complaint among planters of this region of having lost much of their potatoes. They waited for the frost to kill the vines, and for that reason did not dig until about the middle of November. When the frost came it was too severe and hence the loss, which needs no explanation. So much for waiting for frost. My diary of that year, on the 21st of October, says the weather was fair and warm, and I chose that time as a good one for digging potatoes. I had a fine dry time for harvesting these valuable roots, and I saved them well notwithstanding the vines were green when I dug. I commenced digging my potatoes of last year (1818) on Monday 24th of October. The day was cloudy and a little damp, but there had been no rain since the 23d, and a northwest wind at night brought fine dry weather on Tuesday. For four days more we had no rain and the excellent preservation of my potatoes, green as the vines were proves that I dug them at the right time. When the potatoes in the neighborhood were probably all gone, the thief began to box, and caused me to move them to boxes, &c. in a dry cool garret. I have now and have had all along, a plenty for family use, and to spare, in fine preservation. This is surely enough to prove that you may dig your potatoes before frost and save them, but still there are many who will not believe it.

To be short, if I can find a dry spell about or after the middle of October, I choose it for digging, or rather for plowing through the vines as green as in mid-summer. I assert my roots well, and put them up dry, in small barrels, with as little bruising as possible, having a bundle of dry corn stalks, in the centre of each barrel to absorb and carry off moisture that is generated during the sweating process. I shelter my potatoes—do not cover them too warm at first.

Canada Annexation.

The Canadians seem to be in a hurry to get into this glorious Union of ours.

From the Montreal Herald of Oct. 6. Annexation should be immediate.—If we have reason to wish for an incorporation with the States of the American Union, like reason prompts us to desire that this incorporation should take place as speedily as possible. A state of political transition, is a state of personal and social misery.—Here is no tranquility, no improvement.—It is of the utmost importance, for the inhabitants of Canada, as the world believes they are about to pass through a revolution that they should do it at once. But it is hardly less desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay, if we look to the interest of Great Britain, and to the continuance of that affection for her, which a majority of the colonists still desire to preserve.

We would bring about the inevitable separation, by reason, and with good will. Nothing could be more disastrous than the prolongation of a state of sullen discontent, till, having become utterly unbearable, some pretext should be seized on as an excuse to inflame men's minds to hatred, and armed opposition. Nothing is more to be avoided than the continuance of depression and misery, till an army of invaders should be received as deliverers.

HONESTY REWARDED.—A singular case of honesty came to light yesterday, says the Boston Herald which reflects much credit, upon all concerned in the affair. Some time during the month of August, Mr. J. Holmes, of Kingston, Mass. lost his pocket book, containing papers and \$13 in money.

It was found the same day by Michael Sheehan, a poor Irishman, who took immediate measures to have the recovery made known to the proper authorities. After which in consequence of a severe illness and the subsequent death of his wife, he did not make his appearance until yesterday when Mr. Holmes was informed of the recovery of his pocket book, and upon examination found money and papers in it undisturbed and learned that Sheehan had been compelled to sell his boat, with which he obtained his livelihood in and about the wharves, to pay the funeral expenses of his wife. Upon learning this Mr. Holmes very generously gave him the \$13 in the pocket book, and then added a \$5 bill as a reward for his honesty, under the trying circumstances. Sheehan is about to leave this city for New York, to reside with his son. May success attend him.

When all men say you are an ass, it is time to fly.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday October 23, 1846.

BOYS WANTED.

FREE UNDERTAKING is desirous of procuring two boys, aged about thirteen or fourteen years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. It will be necessary for those applying to produce recommendations as to their good moral character and industrious habits. Call at my shop, two doors east of the Post Office.

B. H. WYNNE.

027 We invite special attention to the advertisement of an extensive sale of land and negroes, by Mr. R. D. Rowland, two miles north of this place. The land is known in this country to be of the best quality—all, and more than all described in the advertisement.—The negroes have been selected by Mr. Rowland, while engaged as a trader for some years past, and on account of sound constitutions, good qualities, habits, dispositions, &c. such an opportunity to purchase negroes of the best class and qualifications for various kinds of business, might not again occur in a number of years.

027 Cotton had advanced 1/4 c. in Charleston on the 17th inst. It was then selling at 11 1/2 to 11 3/4 cts.

Another terrible riot has lately occurred in Philadelphia, commencing in some demonstrations by men and boys in a street chiefly occupied by colored persons, one of whom was said to be living with a white woman as his wife. A house was set on fire, the inmates driven out and fired upon, and several said to be killed and wounded. In the mean while the flames spread rapidly, and the first fire companies which arrived on the ground were furiously assailed and fired upon in volleys. The number of firemen killed is not stated, but they were compelled to leave to save their lives. The riot was not suppressed until the military was called out in strong force and cannon planted in the streets.

THE COTTON CROP.—Accounts still continue to be received of great destruction of the crop in Louisiana, Mississippi by the caterpillars and boll worms. These, with other disasters, it is said, will reduce the crop in many places at least one half.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—In 25 of the 62 counties from which returns have been received, for Canal Commission, the democratic gain over the vote of last year is nearly 10,000.

027 R. T. ALLEN, an Engineer on the Georgia Railroad, was killed on 11th inst. by the bursting of one of the engines on the Road. The firemen were injured.

PETERSON'S LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We invite attention to the prospectus of this work in day's paper. The November number has been received: It contains 12 extra pages, a number of beautiful engravings, and is every way worthy of the high estimation in which the work is held. We will take pleasure in exhibiting this or other numbers to those who wish to subscribe.

GOD'S LAMEN'S Book for November, has been received, and is equal to any of the predecessors of this deservedly popular work. A large and magnificent Mexican Engraving, "The Death Bed of the Rev. John Wesley," is offered as a premium to any person remitting \$4 in advance for one year's subscription.

MR. GRANT: On looking over the proceedings of the Rail Road Convention at Talladega, as published in your paper of the 9th inst., I was astonished to find that the vote of Benton County was not cast on either side upon the 2nd resolution offered by Mr. Morgan of Talladega. After this resolution had been discussed, at considerable length, on both sides, the delegates from Benton held a meeting, at which a vote was taken upon this 2nd resolution and stood against it, to one for it, and one of the delegates was appointed to cast the vote of the County accordingly, in the convention. Again, after the passage of this resolution, by the convention, the resolutions of Mr. Belser, with the amendments of Mr. Lapsley, were taken up and a motion made by Mr. Lapsley to lay Mr. Belser's resolutions on the table, for which motion, it seems, Benton voted: By what authority this was thus cast, I do not know, as I left the convention before the final vote was taken; but this I do know, the delegates from Benton met, on Wednesday morning, (a full meeting) when a proposition was made that the vote of the County be cast against the adoption of any particular route; which proposition was carried by a large majority; and it was understood, and so expressed, in the meeting, that this was tantamount to voting for Belser's resolutions. After this proposition was adopted one of the delegates was appointed to cast the vote in the Convention, and the others (or some of them at least) believing that there was no necessity for their remaining any longer, left for home. Now I would like to know through some of those who remained, how it happened that the vote of Ben-

ton was thus cast, and how it is that it was cast all through, for the Salma route, when no one, who was there, could doubt there being a large majority of the delegates opposed to the Salma route and in favor of a route from W. township or Montgomery.

A DELEGATE.

Isroog ROBINSON.—We have heard of men "mean enough to steal coppers off a dead negro's eyes," but an instance of regnery in Huntsville transcends anything we have read of lately. We learn from the Herald that the "vank" in which was placed the body of Col. J. J. Pleasants, at Huntsville, was broken open, by some fellow in human shape, a few nights since, and his remains taken from the coffin. It is supposed to have been done for the purpose of getting a ring thought to be on the hand of Col. P. The thief cut the hand off and took it away from the vault. It had not been found at last accounts. There was no ring on it.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13, 2 P. M. Dispatched from Washington, Oct. 13, 4.55, p.m. Received at Charleston, Oct. 13, 6.16 p.m. Further by the California.

The latest Telegraphic accounts state that in Hungary the greatest confusion still prevails.

At Comen the officers and men are in a desponding state, labouring under the conviction resistance against the combined Austrian and Russian forces is useless. George's conduct has helped to increase this feeling. The London News, commenting on George's conduct, and states that Kossuth, Brim, and Dembinski, are at Widdien, in a state of positive destitution.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 13th September state that the Emperor of Russia demands no arguments at Court for his demand for the delivery of the Polish and Hungarian refugees at Widdien, but says in letters that he will consider the escape of one of them as *casus belli*. If the Sultan does give a single yes or no to his demand, he threatens to return to Warsaw.

The Sultan persists in his resolution, and is backed by the Foreign Ministry and the Grand Vizier, Mahomet Ali Pacha, but a great majority of the Council, are alarmed at the threatening tone of the Czar's note, and no official announcement of the Council's decision has consequently been made. There is reason to believe that the Turkish Government urged on by the English and French Envoys, will put his threats of war into force, should the answer of the Sultan be in the negative, although nearly the whole of the Turkish fleet is in the Golden Horn, quite ready for service and could be sent to the entrance of the Bosphorus; yet the Turkish army bears no proportion to the forces that would be brought against the Turkish frontier in a few days. Sixty thousand Turkish troops are concentrated around Constantinople, but the English fleet could not reach Golden Horn sooner than five or six days. The Russian fleet could be in the Bosphorus within 24 hours.

The greatest anxiety prevails amongst all classes. The great majority are opposed to war, its destructive to commerce and industry. There are British subjects among the refugees confined in Widdien, Generals Guyon, Longworth and O'Donnell are named.

A RICH REE.—At Morman Island on the Feather river, California, they are building a dam and digging a canal, by which the bed of the river will be laid bare for a half or three quarters of a mile it is now nearly finished, and what this is done many persons think that millions of gold will be taken out. To show the richness of the bed of the river, a correspondent says that a log being put down brought up on it sand which gave 8 oz of gold dust. This is the most profitable thing on record.—Pittsburg Com. Jor.

The city of the Mormons, and its vicinity, near Salt Lake, have twenty thousand inhabitants. The city is situated south of the Salt Lake, in a valley twenty miles wide, surrounded on three sides by tall ranges of mountains, capped with snow on the north side is the lake.

The city is laid off in half mile square, without timber except on the side of the mountains. So writes R. K. Lewis, ex-formerly of Glasgow, Missouri, who reached the Mormon city in July last; on his way to California.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—We recommend the following recipe, which will be found, upon trial, to be a simple, still an invaluable remedy for rheumatism. Wright's Casket.

Recipe.—Take a pint of the spirits of turpentine, to which add half an ounce of camphor; let it stand till the camphor is dissolved; then rub it on the part affected; and it will never fail of removing the complaint. Plaster should be applied after the part is well fomented with turpentine. Repeat the application morning and evening. It is said to be equally available for burns, scalds, bruises and sprains, never failing of success. We can vouch for its efficacy in rheumatic affliction.

A FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.—A singular affair lately took place with a panther in Alabama, Georgia. Two boys twelve and sixteen years of age, went into a swamp and encountered a panther, who seized one of the boys, but the other ran off home. The little fellow in vain struggled with the panther, who brained and tore him violently. At length he turned his face to the earth, and the animal supposing him to be dead, dropped him, covered him with leaves and made after the other boy.—The little fellow then rose and reached home by a circuitous path, when three men and dogs went in pursuit of the panther, and started him. He killed one of the dogs immediately. He also seized one of the men, and would have killed him, but he was not his companion shot him; but he would not lose his hold.—The third man then came up, seized the animal by the neck with one hand, and cut his throat with the other. He measured nine feet in length. All the parties were severely injured.

KOSSUTH A CALVINIST.—The organ of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, the Freeman's Journal, denounces Kossuth as a violent Calvinist, who has pronounced the Catholic religion the curse of Hungary. The Magyars are mostly Calvinists.

Death of a Rich Banker.—On Tuesday morning Christopher Bullen, Esq. of the banking firm of Leyland, Bullen & Co. died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash to the amount of £3,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay; so much so that the parlors and drawing rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording them free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society, and indulged only in one taste—the purchase of pictures. His paintings are numerous, but he never hung them up, never exposed them, and they now remain as they did during his life-time, piled up with their faces turned to the wall. For several years his health had been bad, and some time ago he paid a visit to Malta, Smyrna, &c. and returned greatly improved in constitution, but the expense distressed him, and it was only by threat of legal proceedings, that he was induced to pay the physician who accompanied him £700. Some time ago a merchant in difficulties, was lamenting to him the state of his finances, when he observed, "You are happier, much happier, than I am; you have got no money, but you have got good health; I have plenty of money, but I have bad health; I wish I could exchange with you."—English Paper.

A Very Dangerous Counterfeit.—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Thursday, says: "We were shown this morning a counterfeit half eagle, so skillfully made as to render it necessary for all to be on their guard. It was taken at one of our banks, where it escaped detection, and was paid out. Subsequently it was received at the Custom House, and was only detected by its trial upon the delicate scales in use there. The coin is on the surface of pure gold, and the impressions are in every respect perfect imitations of the genuine. Upon breaking it open however, it was ascertained that the gold was only a thin thickness of ordinary writing paper, the inner part being of zinc, lead, or some other base metal. The difference in the weight of this and the genuine half eagle is scarcely appreciable upon ordinary scales, and the external appearance is so exactly like those issued from the Mint as to prevent the detection of the counterfeit by an ordinary examination. Let all be on their guard against it."

Scientific Items.

It has been ascertained that the solid crust of the earth at present cannot be less than eight hundred or one thousand miles thick.

The cause of the splintering and disruption of trees, when struck by lightning, is the expansion of the sap that is converted into vapour by the electricity.

M. Brandt has discovered, from an examination of the food found in the teeth of the antediluvian rhinoceros, that they lived on the leaves and fruit of coniferous plants; and that from this fact, and that of a woolly covering they have, there is no reason to believe they had ever lived in any other part of the world or that any change has taken place in the plant and equatorial regions of the earth.

The miraculous bloody spots on human feet that appeared in Berlin, in 1781, and have so often been alluded to as omens of evils, have been found, when placed under the microscope, to be formed of myriads of small bodies, which appeared to be animalcules of an interior degree. These little beings appear almost round, and are from one three-hundredth to one eight thousandth of line in length. When examined separately they are transparent, but in the mass they have the color of blood.

The nutmeg tree resembles our pear tree and attains the height of about thirty-five feet. The mace is not the flower, as some suppose, but it is the immediate internal coat of the brown shining seed of the nutmeg.

The oldest work on Mechanics is that by Ramelli, and is mentioned by Mr. Ewbank in his Hydraulics. That work was written in 1583, and is in folio, having 336 pages letter press, duplicated, and contains Italian and French descriptions of 194 different machines and engines. It is now in the Patent Office in Washington.

M. Emilies du Boys Reclmont, communicated through Humboldt, to the Academy of Science, at Paris, a description of the following experiment, that establishes the fact of the electrical influence of the human system.—Fix to the two extremities of a sensitive galvanometer, two strips of platinum; plunge these in two tumblers of salt water, and then introduce into the tumblers the corresponding fingers of each hand. Let them remain until the fluctuating of the needle ceases. Then contract the muscle of one arm by an effort of the will, and a deviation of the needle will instantly indicate a contrary current of electricity in that arm. The amount of deviation depends on the muscular development.

The Artley Collieries, near Manchester, having taken fire, and resisting all efforts to extinguish it, a chemist, Mr. Guernsey, proposed to put out the fire by filling the galleries of the mine with carbonic acid. The experiment was tried and was successful.—Nashville Banner.

NAVIGATING THE AIR.—Mr. Pennington the original projector of a flying machine, to navigate the air, has returned from the far west where he has been making some experiments on the great prairies. He is more sangu-

ine than ever or fully succeeding eventually in making a voyage to California, or even to Europe, in this car, through the air.

The Gold of California.—The Savans of Paris have taken this subject in hand. One of them, M. Dufrenoy, has compared the California sand with that of the Ural Mountains, and discovered material differences in the composition of the two; though he estimates the yield at about the same.—The Ural mines yielded in 1847 fifteen and a half millions of dollars, and employed fifty thousand washers. M. Dufrenoy thinks that at first the yield in California may be greater in proportion to the hands employed; but after a few years it will diminish, and there will be no revolution in mineral industry.

Professor Chevalier discusses the probable effect upon the relative value of gold, from the discovery of the mines in California. He thinks for the first year there will be little effect, "but in a very small number of years, the relation between the supply and the demand will sensibly change, and the depreciation of gold begin."

This is a very important subject, to which the minds of men cannot be too soon directed. We have seen an estimate, by which it was calculated that there would be imported to the Atlantic States about a million a month, or twelve millions a year, and as much to England. That which goes to England, entering into general circulation, will affect the currency quite as much as that which comes directly here. A few years ago, the whole specie currency of this country was estimated at about eighty millions. An annual accession of twenty millions cannot, it seems to us, fail to have a powerful influence. If the same increase continues, in five years a gold dollar will not buy much more wheat than a silver quarter does now. In other words, property and labor, relative to gold, will be enhanced in price some three hundred per cent.

It will be a queer state of things, when in the progress of events, gold comes to be worthless. The paper which represents it, will share the same fate. Banking will then have to resort to the primitive representatives of value—the value of labor and the value of subsistence. Iron, from its intrinsic value, may come to vindicate its superiority over all other metals; and a bushel of wheat may be worth more than its weight in gold. But what may be the social and moral revolutions before that time arrives, no imagination can conceive. Nevertheless, if only for the curiosity of the thing, we should like to live to see the day when gold will not be worth counting!—Richmond Whig.

Father Mathew and the Yankee Girls.—Father Mathew writes a long letter to the Mayor of Lowell, expressive of the "delight and satisfaction" he experienced on his recent visit to that flourishing city. He expatiates at considerable length upon the amazing progress of American manufactures, and commends the excellent management of most of the factories he visited. We quote an extract:

"Your factory operatives (he says) amounting to nearly fourteen thousand, may fairly challenge comparison on these points with any similar class in the world. The air of comfort, happiness and health, so visible in the appearance of the men, and the taste, industry, intelligence, which characterize the female assistants in those busy hives of national wealth and industry, are features as novel as they are interesting, to the friend of human progress. It was the boast of Italian royalty, that it annually bestowed a marriage dowry on a few unimportant families. Into what paltry insignificance does this petty specimen of regal munificence sink, when compared with the great modern fact, that many of the ladies of America, who, now, as wives and mothers adorn the domestic circle, have laid the foundation of their wealth and comfort, not by a debasing dependence on Prince or Noble, but by the exercise of their own industry and labor in those extensive manufactures, of which not only your city, but the whole Republic, may justly feel proud."

In consequence of the infamous exactions levied by Seckel, the Austro-German, on the Jews of Arad, the Christian inhabitants came out with a declaration, in which they had always found the Jews good neighbors. It is stated that the Jews were so much moved by this proof of the Christians' sympathy and esteem, that they unanimously resolved to become converts to Christianity, and were accordingly baptized.

The occurrence as given in the German papers, and if literally true, is powerful evidence, that a god act in the spirit of brotherly love, is the most convincing of all arguments. If men generally would adopt the logic of kindness and disinterested sympathy, instead of barren words and bitter recriminations, there would be an end to the strivings of creeds and the harmonizing of rational life be secured. It was by the benevolence of his life that Christ evidenced the divine character of his mission. "He went about, continually doing good."

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9.

Loss By THE LARK FIRE.—The loss by the burning of the five boats reported yesterday, is estimated at \$250,000, as follows: The Illinois, boat a cargo, at \$60,000; Falcon, freight principally discharged, at \$30,000; Marshal Ney, boat and cargo, which consisted of merchandise for the West, at \$90,000; Aaron Hart, boat and cargo, \$30,000, and the North America and freight on the Levee making up the balance.—Our Insurance offices suffer to a small amount. On St. Louis, we understand, the heaviest portion of the loss falls.—The Falcon was insured for \$20,000 in Louisville; the Aaron Hart in Cincinnati, for \$15,000.—(Cres.)

The Fatal Accident At The Fire.—The name of the fireman who was lost on Sunday night is Michael Boyle, its Assistance Foreman of No. 6. His

untimely fate is deeply regretted by large circle of friends.—[Pic.]

Singular Sublime.—A man whose name and history are entirely unknown on Sunday afternoon last, took a sail boat belonging to the Second Municipality, and used by the river police, from its moorings above the ferry landing, and proceeded out into the river. When near the middle of the stream it rose up in the boat, took off his jacket and hat, and went overboard. It came up to the surface two or three times, when he sunk to rise no more alive. His story and the causes which impelled him to the commission of this rash act remains enshrouded in mystery. The body has not yet been found.—[ib.]

Shipwreck.—Three sailors lately arrived at Berwick Bay, parish of St. Mary, who report the loss of the ship Victoria, Capt. Wash, from Orleans bound to South America. The vessel it appears from their testimony, sprang, leaked and foundered during a heavy gale. This information we learn through the politeness of a commercial house in this city.—[ib.]

The Result.—By reference to our table of returns in another column, it will be seen that Gov. Towns' majority is 3,256, leaving the counties of Scriven, Apping, and Emanuel, to be heard from. Allowing these counties to vote now as they did in 1847, Towns' majority will be 3,416. Net gain over the vote of 47, 2,127.

In the Senate, the Democrats have 25, and the Whigs 22, giving the Democrats a majority of 3.

The House is composed of 130 members. Of the members elected 66 are Democrats, and 52 Whigs. There is a tie in both Ware and Montgomery counties. At the last Session, the Democrats had the member from the former, and the Whigs from the latter county. The result it is thought will not be different this year. As the Legislature stands at present, the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot of 7.—Macon Telegraph.

The Levee.—Serious apprehensions are felt by many of our citizens, on account of the condition of portions of the levee. Three land slides have occurred at Carrollton; the levee is cracked in the First Municipality, from Toulouse street down, and in some places has sunk six and eight feet; and two entire wharves have fallen in, in the Third Municipality—one at the head of Mandeville street, and the other near the Lower Cotton Press. It is a very important thing that the matter should be attended to at once, or the people of the First Municipality may make up some time morning and find their market-house in the bottom of the river.—Bull.

PURE WATER THE BEST DRINK.—There is no axiom of health more just than that "men never have a true appetite, till they eat with relish any ordinary food." It is told of John Bailes, who lived to the age of one hundred and twenty eight, that his food for the last part consisted of brown bread and cheese, and his drink water and milk. He had buried the town of Northampton twenty times over, excepting three or four; and it is said strong drink killed them all. Water manifestly is the natural beverage of all animals; whole nations, as the Mahometans and the Hindoos, use it alone as a beverage, and unlike other drink, it will not sate the appetite, but the contrary; indeed it was observed by Hippocrates, above two thousand years ago, that water-drinkers had generally keen appetites. It is a fluid that requires no digestion, for it is not necessary that it should undergo any change; it is the natural menstruum that holds in solution both what is essential for the healthy functions of the body, and what has become a refuse after serving its destined office and intention in the animal kingdom. Water therefore, from its congenial qualities, can never much disturb the system; and when it does, it is speedily expelled by its natural outlets, the skin and kidneys. It is told of Lord Heathfield, so well known for his hardy habits of discipline and watchfulness, that his food was vegetables and his drink water, never indulging himself in animal food or wine. And Sir John Sinclair, in his work on longevity, says, in his account of Mary Campbell, then aged one hundred and five, that she preferred water to any other drink.—N. American Farmer.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.—They were passing through the Strand as they talked, and by a newspaper office, which was all lighted up and bright. Reporters were coming out of the place or rushing into it; in cabs; there were lamps burning in the editors' rooms, and above, where the compositor's where at work, the wind was of the building where in a blaze of gas. "Look at that, Pen," Warrington said; "There she is—the great engine—she never sleeps. She has her emissaries in every quarter of the world—her couriers upon every road. Her officers march along with armies, and her envoys walk into statesmen's cabinets. They are ubiquitous. Your journal has an agent at this minute giving bribes at Madrid, and another inspecting the price of potatoes in Convent Garden. Look here comes the foreign express galloping in. They will be able to give news in Downing-street tomorrow! funds will rise or fall, fortunes be made or lost; Lord B. will get up and holding the paper in his hand, and seeing the noble Marquis in his place, will make a great speech; and Mr. Dodan will be called away from his supper at the Back Kitchen for his foreign sub editor, and sees the mail on the newspapers sheet before he goes to his own." And so talking, the friends were beginning to peep.—Pendennis.

A MORMON STATE.—The Mormons who have settled near the Great Salt Lake, in Upper California, have adopted a territorial government; formed a constitution, held a session of the Legislature; election State officers and a delegate to Congress; and will send on a petition to Congress to be admitted into the Union as the State of Deseret. It is said that they have a sufficient number

of men to defend themselves.

They are now in the process of building a city, and are very busy.

THE GOLD OF CALIFORNIA.

The Savans of Paris have taken this subject in hand. One of them, M. Dufrenoy, has compared the California sand with that of the Ural Mountains, and discovered material differences in the composition of the two; though he estimates the yield at about the same.—The Ural mines yielded in 1847 fifteen and a half millions of dollars, and employed fifty thousand washers. M. Dufrenoy thinks that at first the yield in California may be greater in proportion to the hands employed; but after a few years it will diminish, and there will be no revolution in mineral industry.

Professor Chevalier discusses the probable effect upon the relative value of gold, from the discovery of the mines in California. He thinks for the first year there will be little effect, "but in a very small number of years, the relation between the supply and the demand will sensibly change, and the depreciation of gold begin."

This is a very important subject, to which the minds of men cannot be too soon directed. We have seen an estimate, by which it was calculated that there would be imported to the Atlantic States about a million a month, or twelve millions a year, and as much to England. That which goes to England, entering into general circulation, will affect the currency quite as much as that which comes directly here. A few years ago, the whole specie currency of this country was estimated at about eighty millions. An annual accession of twenty millions cannot, it seems to us, fail to have a powerful influence. If the same increase continues, in five years a gold dollar will not buy much more wheat than a silver quarter does now. In other words, property and labor, relative to gold, will be enhanced in price some three hundred per cent.

It will be a queer state of things, when in the progress of events, gold comes to be worthless. The paper which represents it, will share the same fate. Banking will then have to resort to the primitive representatives of value—the value of labor and the value of subsistence. Iron, from its intrinsic value, may come to vindicate its superiority over all other metals; and a bushel of wheat may be worth more than its weight in gold. But what may be the social and moral revolutions before that time arrives, no imagination can conceive. Nevertheless, if only for the curiosity of the thing, we should like to live to see the day when

of inhabitants to entitle them to admission as a State. Constitution and declaration of rights are similar to those of many of the States, and there is no attempt to enforce their peculiar religious tenets. They contain not a word about slavery and the Will-Proviso.

Correspondence of the Courier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.
The great topic of the day is the Nicaragua or Mosquito question. The French difficulty sinks into insignificance in comparison with it. The latter is an accidental flurry—the former has the appearance of a long gathering, now impending, and inevitable storm.

The matter has gone farther than any one in this country had supposed. It has gone so far that it is difficult to see how the Administration can retrace their steps without dishonor, or proceed without preparation for war. The people of this country have looked at the matter with indifference; for they are confiding in every Administration. They are surprised to find from Mr. Squier's address to the Government of Nicaragua, and from recent semi-official statements, that the Administration have taken a bold, not to say rash step, in our foreign affairs, from which they cannot retreat with any grace, nor indeed, without much discredit.

We find in Mr. Squier's address an assertion, of course dictated to him in his instructions, of President Monroe's dictum in regard to colonization of any part of this Continent, and an application of that dictum to the British settlements in the Mosquito country.

In fact, Mr. Squier not only declares that the American Continent must be owned only by Americans, but that an invasion of the rights of Nicaragua must be redressed as an injury to the United States.

That is the plain meaning of Mr. Squier's address. The same declarations were communicated to the British Government through Mr. Davis, the present Secretary of Legation at London.

The protest of the British Consul, was dated July 31st, and of course the remonstrance against it was not communicated through Mr. Bancroft, because on the first of August his official functions ceased by the peremptory order of this Government.

The tone of the British Government is as determined as it has ever been upon any international question, as we see in the correspondence of the British Consul in Guatemala, with the Government of Nicaragua. Distinct threats are thrown out not only against Nicaragua, but any Company which may contract with her for the right to construct a Canal along the bank of the San Juan, and through her territory. We shall have more of this matter anon.

Mr. Calhoun's presence in the Senate, next winter, will be as necessary and as important as it was in the fifty-four forty war, and his efforts in behalf of peace may be more availing than they were in regard to the Mexican war.

VICE IN HIGH PLACES.—Major Now, in the Sunday Times, says: "It is a melancholy fact, that too many men, who attain the highest honors of the ladder of ambition, are addicted to vices the most loathsome and debased. We have seen a governor of this state so drunk before breakfast, that he could not walk; we have seen a cabinet minister so given to intemperance, that he kept a barrel of whiskey—and very poor whiskey it was, too—on top in his office; we have seen a Vice-President prostrate on the gutters of the city of Washington; we have seen the whole American Congress so blue, that not ten of its members could see a hole through a ladder; and we have seen a temporary speaker of the United States House of Representatives so far gone, that he would have tumbled out of the chair, if he had not been held into it by the hand of a member, who happened to be not quite as drunk as his neighbor.

THE TEMPERANCE BANNER AND ITS CAUSE.—We are pleased to observe that friend Drantly, of the Temperance Banner, announces to the public that he has already near 5,000 subscribers, and that the list is rapidly increasing. Heaven prosper his paper and the good cause it advocates.

An English biographer of Napoleon speaking of the battle of Waterloo, remarked, that the loss of 15,000 men killed and wounded on that bloody field, threw half of England into mourning. It is said that every five months, liquor destroys more victims in the United States than fell at Waterloo. It is also stated that this country loses more men in six months from the effect of hard drinking than she lost in the war with Mexico, and who can calculate the excess of misery, of want, of stinging mortification and bitter woe.

May the Temperance Banner win many a field from the fell destroyer, and wave in triumph on every household in Georgia. It will be an ensign of peace, of plenty and of virtue.

The Temperance Banner is published at Penfield, Georgia, at \$1 in advance. Augusta Constitutionalist.

The Illiterate Robber.—A gentleman passing late at night over the Pont New in Paris, was accosted by a polite and seemingly suppliant stranger, who asked him to read a paper which he had just picked up. The gentleman held up his lantern and complied. The following is a translation of the lines:

"Speak not a word when this you've read, Or in an instant you'll be dead; Give up your money, watch, and rings, Or other valuable things; Depart then, quickly as you will, Only remember silence still."

The gentleman thought it best to deliver his valuables as required.

A robber was afterwards recognized as a person robber and arrested. His life was positively sworn to, and the confession was made by the criminal.

Lords.—I confess that on the evening, I met this gentleman on the street, and the transaction occurred as related in but I am far from being

yet guilty. I cannot read. I picked up the paper and thought it might be of consequence. Seeing that the gentleman had a lantern, I begged him to do me the favor to read the paper. He complied, and then, to my surprise, put his watch, rings, and money into my hands. I was so astonished that I could not ask him what he meant, and supposed that the paper was of great value, and that he had given me his money rings and watch to get rid of me. Thus, if any one be wronged, it was I, and I hope justice will be done me."

He was acquitted.—London Times.

BE SATISFIED.

To get large possession is one way of becoming richer to be satisfied with little is another. I do not say that the latter is the easier, but certainly it is the most secure way for large possessions, when obtained, may be lost while a satisfied spirit has hardly anything to lose. What a vast distinction there is in the happiness of a being who can look around at the material arrangements of the Almighty, in reference to himself and to all that are dear to him, and be satisfied; and in the happiness of another, whose troubled, discontented, and repining spirit, can see nothing to give him pleasure. The one can repose his interests and his all with Him who has already conferred upon him so many blessings. The other is ungrateful of his mercies, through his desire to attain something which he possesses not: he feels no confidence, he expects no permanent joy.

I have passed on through youth, maturity, and age; I have known both to want and to abound; to suffer and to enjoy, and I can truly say, that to possess health, and wealth, and the abundant sources of gratification in the world is not of so much importance to our happiness, as the possession of a satisfied and grateful heart. This can alone be given by Him who bestoweth our other mercies.

Delays.

BY D. C. COLLEGE. You with the rest of creation acknowledge that it is unwise to delay known duty. Why then put off your duty? You promised weeks ago to write a letter to a friend. He expects it and has been looking for it every time the mail arrives, and yet you have not attempted to write. You have no excuse for your neglect, but a want of inclination.

How would you like to be treated thus? You have promised to call upon a neighbor; you have made the promise repeatedly, but have never fulfilled it. Is it right to neglect him thus? Remember—procrastination is the thief of time, as Dr. Young remarks.

You owe a just debt. You have been promising to pay it for the last twelve months, but have never found it convenient. Who will trust you again? Not the creditor that you have thus treated, we'll be bound. How would you feel to be put off in like manner, when money is due to you? If you were poor and could not pay, your creditor would not feel as he does to yours.

You wish to gain the reputation of an honorable man, cancel your debt, and never again neglect to pay when you agree.

Life is uncertain. Why delay to prepare for death? You intend at some future time to leave off swearing, lying, and a dozen other bad practices. To-morrow you may die. It is criminal thus to neglect your duty.

To one and all—the neglectful and dilatory; the delaying and resolving; we would say, be wise to-day. If you have thus far in life not done as you ought, begin to-day like a new man. Will you neglect your duty while standing upon an inch of time? The next moment you may be where you will have no opportunity to repent.

PAINTER REMOVED.—We learn from the Bulletin Commercial that the room was current at that place that the painter T. C. Smith, who had been lost on Lake Huron, in the late gale.

The schooner Per Franklin, was caught in the same gale on Lake Huron, and had a narrow escape.

By the burning of all and every thing combustible on board, she managed to get back into the mouth of the St. Clair river.

The schooner Invincible, was driven ashore on Lake Erie, between Conant and Buffalo.

The schooner Jane came in collision with the steamer Wark and was abandoned near Saginaw.

Export of Ice and Cotton Goods from Boston.—The exports of ice from Boston for the month of September, has been, according to the Shipping List, 4,771 tons, and the total so far this year 56,432 tons, an increase of \$734 tons over the same last year.

The value of exports of cotton goods for the month of September, was \$115,079 30, and the total value since January last \$1,228,046 57, against \$1,509,270 00 in the same period last year.

Of the exports of last month, \$35,191 78 worth to the East India, \$37,864 52 to Rio Janeiro, \$8,500 00 to Central America, \$21,692 to Smyrna, and \$14,899 87 to River Plate.

The Montreal Courier discusses the question of France and the United States, and after remarking that should there be a war growing out of it there would be no fear as to the result, concludes as follows:

"The sympathies of the British people of Canada are entirely with the United States in this matter, and none of us would be sorry to see the power which has behaved in such a villainous manner to the people of Rome well beaten by the great republic of the western world."

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cotton.—There was a good demand for this article yesterday, which resulted in the sale of the Uplands of 1500 bales, at extremes ranging from 9 to 10 15-16ths. The bulk of the sales were within the range of 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Market firm, and prices stiff.

THE PROGRESS OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Never, in the history of the world, has the sun shone upon a scene of such energy, industry, enterprise, business excitement, and progress, as the city of San Francisco exhibits at the present moment. The waves of emigration which have been so long swelling and accumulating seem at last to have rolled upon the Pacific's shore in one mighty billow. And with it has come the strong arms, ardent minds, literary talents, business capacities, political intelligence, creative genius, and indomitable energy of that portion of the Anglo-Saxon race which has founded and sustained the "great republic" of the earth. Gold, the most insidious of charmers, has swept the chords that sway men's minds as they were never touched before; and the moving, dishing, swaying, mingling, bubbling and boiling mass would almost seem to have been infected with a madness that is as potent, though not so deadly, as the bewitching dance that marks the venom of the tarantula.

And what has come of all this? Why the mountain slopes of the Sierra Nevada are covered with thousands of people; the magnificent bay of San Francisco is whitened with hundreds of sail; the great rivers of California bear upon their bosoms thousands of hurrying, restless mortals; and tons upon tons of valuable merchandise; great inland cities are springing up on all the thoroughfares to the "Garden of Gold," and the mighty emporium of all this bustle, business, and wealth is rising like magic into the first city of the Pacific.

No one not on the spot can conceive of the change and improvements which are every day made in this city, and even those who see them from day to day scarcely appreciate them—the records of the rise of cities in all time can not furnish a parallel. You look in vain among the romantic accounts of the progress of Cortez or Pizarro for an indication of the utilitarian spirit of the nineteenth century; and although great cities eventually grew upon the scene of their glory and their wealth, yet they seemed only to have overrun those beautiful provinces; and at the same time that they stripped them of their jewels and precious metals, they scattered their inhabitants, upturned their whole system of government, destroyed the foundations of their social and political structure, and annihilated their industry—literally wrecking and devastating the land they won.

Not so with the human tide that is sweeping into California. The age in which we live will now leave more indubitable evidences of its peculiar character than upon these shores. The great mass may return to the more congenial scenes which they have left—they may go away rich in gold or disappointment; but they never can take from California the mighty impetus which they have lent—here they never can deprive her of the advantages which will have conducted her, not by the slow and toilsome process of years, but in one day as it were, from the position of a far-off and untold dependency, into that of a mighty, prosperous, and populous State.

Alta California.

PAUL LEAR FOR LIVERY.—Conrad State.—The Michigan State public utility, last week, a negro named Anderson, confined for murder after getting off his trial and chain with a cold shiver, which he worked in the yard, ascended a ladder at a new building to the roof, from whence he made a desperate leap twenty two feet down to the roof of the guard house; the guard was in the guard house at the time. The negro next bounded on the wall, and in an instant saving himself outside from a height of 16 or 18 feet. The guard fired, the ball taking effect in the negro's right arm. He kept on his course, however, and the sentinel on the corner of the wall "hit him again," the ball going clear through his body. This brought him down, but he immediately recovered, and swam the river. He was overtaken, however, and notwithstanding his wounds, showed fight in the most desperate manner. He finally surrendered to the superiority of numbers.

A FAT MAN.—An Albany editor speaks of a man who is so fat that his family use his voice to burn instead of fuel. The Yankee Blade says there is a man in Boston so fat that people slip down looking at him—one individual was even tripped by standing on his shadow.

A POOR MAN.—They have a man in Mississippi so lean that he makes no shadow at all. A rattlesnake struck six times at his legs in vain, and retired in disgust. He makes his hungry who look at him; and when children meet him on the street they run home crying for bread.

NEGRO ELOQUENCE.—A Boston daily black stepped into a provision store in that city to buy some potatoes; he, before purchasing, he gave the following truly eloquent descriptions of his nature:

"Do taters is inevitably bad, or invariably good. I dare no mediocrity in do combination of do tater. Do exterior may indeed appear remarkably exemplary and besome, while do interior is totally negative; but, sir, if you would do articles, pon your own recommendations, knowing you to be a man of probability in all your transactions, why, sir, without further circumlocutions, I take a bushel."

An English paper has the following: Neither birth, marriage, sickness, nor seasons, are known to citizens in this country; death itself is no apology. "They may die, but their paper must come out."

Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life.

Rome Prices Current.

Apples, Dry pared, 1/2 bushel, 75 c 80	Butter, Country, 1/2 pound, 10 c 12	Corn Meal, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 1, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 2, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 3, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 4, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 5, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 6, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 7, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 8, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 9, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 10, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 11, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 12, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 13, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 14, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 15, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 16, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 17, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 18, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 19, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 20, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 21, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 22, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 23, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 24, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 25, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 26, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 27, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 28, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 29, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 30, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 31, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 32, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 33, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 34, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 35, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 36, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 37, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 38, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 39, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 40, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 41, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 42, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 43, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 44, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 45, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 46, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 47, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 48, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 49, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 50, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 51, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 52, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 53, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 54, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 55, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 56, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 57, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 58, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 59, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 60, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 61, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 62, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 63, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 64, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 65, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 66, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 67, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 68, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 69, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 70, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 71, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 72, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 73, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 74, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 75, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 76, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 77, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 78, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 79, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 80, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 81, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 82, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 83, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 84, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 85, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 86, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 87, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 88, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 89, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 90, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 91, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 92, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 93, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 94, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 95, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 96, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 97, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 98, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 99, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12	Flour, No. 100, 1/2 bushel, 10 c 12
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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS in debt to the undersigned are hereby notified to pay up before the 25th of December next, as he is anxious to close his business, and will most assuredly place all notes and accounts, left out at that time, in the hands of officers.

JOHN SPENCER.

Oct. 23, 1849. n41-31.

E. T. SMITH.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL ATTEND to all business in his profession, entrusted to his care in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and Talbot. Office in Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama.

EXTENSIVE SALE

Land & Negroes.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, between now and the 25th of December next, the following described property, to-wit: Between 1000 and 2000 acres of Land, in adjoining tract, besides several detached parcels, about 600 acres of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, well improved, with as good buildings of every description as are usually found in this section of country, the soil of excellent quality, and all portions of the land extremely well watered. The above described land, the nearest portion of which lies one mile north of Jacksonville, will be sold in a body or in quantities to suit purchasers, and time given on one half the purchase money.

Also from 60 to 65 Negroes, embracing every description and qualification of suit purchasers; a portion of them will be sold only in families, and where some families are disposed of time will be given on one half the purchase money.

Also a number of HORSES and MULES—the Horses of select and choice stock, and the Mules large and fine. A number of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Four ROAD WAGONS with harness and every thing necessary for immediate use.

That portion of the above described property not disposed of at private sale, will be offered at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash on Wednesday the 26th day of December next, and days following, until all is disposed of.

Continued in health and a desire to contract and wind up an extended and scattered business, has induced the undersigned to offer the foregoing property for sale, and no embarrassment, supposed to be desisting persons.

R. D. ROWLAND,

Two miles north of Jacksonville, Oct. 16, 1849.

MEN WANTED

To travel as agents for the History of the Mexican War.

Sketches of the lives of Taylor, Scott, Worth, Taylor, and several others of the most celebrated officers. Illustrated by numerous engravings and portraits.

BY JOHN POSPER, L. D.

A number of energetic and intelligent men of good character, offered suitable employment, in a circulating library, in the States of Alabama, and other adjoining States. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the undersigned post paid.

This work will never be sold in the bookstores, but exclusively by Agents on commission and uniform price.

ROCKWELL & PUBLISHER.

13 York Street, New Haven, Conn.

State of Alabama.

Benton County.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Malloy, who resides 7 miles south of White Plains, a certain dark brown, of a light bay color, a dark streak over the shoulder, also one down the rump, supposed to be about seven years old, fourteen hands high, no marks or brands perceptible—appraised to fifty dollars before M. P. Johnson, Esq. 11th October 1849.

A. WOODS, C. P.

Oct. 16.

VOLUME FOR 1850.

Increase in size: Reduction to clubs.

COMPETITION RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE. THE CASH SYSTEM has been found so efficacious, by the subscribers, in increasing the circulation of this Magazine, that he is resolved to try what an increase in its size combined with a reduction to clubs, will do in still further enlarging his list. His ambition is to introduce it to introduce the Ladies' National for 1850 into every family in the United States, and thus give it the largest circulation ever attained by any American periodical.

Why pay three dollars for a Magazine if as complete a one can be obtained for two? As its name imports, this periodical is peculiarly a Magazine for the sex, and it is also, what none others are, thoroughly national. Its stories of domestic life, its tales of the Revolution, and the general aim of its literature renders it more thoroughly American than any rival. Its monthly pages on Horticulture; its illustrated articles on Embroidery, Crochet-Work, and Netting; and its colored Fashion-Plates, with its engraved patterns for Bonnets, Head Dresses, &c., accompanied by fuller press descriptions, all in advance of every contemporary, make it, unquestionably the best Magazine for ladies.

In 1850 great improvements will be made in the Magazine. The number of pages will be increased one third, which will make it the regular size of the three dollar books. In other respects also it will be rendered more splendid. Without abandoning its costly mezzotints, the Ladies' National will add new styles of illustration, in every walk of pictorial art. New type has been purchased, a beautiful new cover been designed and engraved, and a new and thicker paper than that heretofore employed, been ordered. As the present number is an improvement on those that went before, so the number for 1850 will be as great an improvement as this.

The literary contents of the Ladies' National are, as has been already said, entirely by American authors. The best writers are uniformly employed, and the consequence is that the newspaper press, which has a good opportunity of comparing the Magazine, generally pronounces this periodical the most readable of all. Practical stories of every day life, and tales founded on incidents that have actually occurred form the leading characteristic. The best fiction indeed instructs while it amuses. Hence no translation from immoral French novels, such as appear in other Magazines, shall deface the pages of the Ladies' National. Several powerful romances have been already purchased for 1850.

Single subscribers obtain this periodical at one dollar less than any other of similar character. Where a club sends \$10.00 or \$20.00, the Ladies' National can be had for the over a dollar. In point of price, therefore, no other Magazine can compete with it.

The good offices of island patrons are solicited in extending the circulation of the Ladies' National. Go to work at once, kind friends, and canvass for large clubs! Whenever required, a specimen shall be sent, to show around. It has been determined, for reasons before mentioned, to put the terms for 1850 at the following unprecedentedly low rates:

1 copy, \$2.00 full price, \$2.00
3 copies, 5.00 " " 5.00
5 copies, 7.50 " " 7.50
10 copies, 10.00 " " 10.00
12 copies, 12.00 " " 12.00
14 copies, 14.00 " " 14.00
16 copies, 16.00 " " 16.00

In all cases the money to be sent at our risk, and the letter franked, or post paid. When the sum to be remitted is large, let a draft on a Philadelphia or New York bank be prepared to our order, if possible. All the Magazines of a club must go to one post town, to come within these terms. Clubs in the city charged extra, if the Magazines are sent at different houses.

As a premium for procuring any of the above clubs, a large and splendid engraving of a size to hang up in a parlor, and valued at a price more than double, will be sent.

CHARLES J. PETERSON,

No. 94 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—I will attend at the different precincts on the following days, beginning at Samuel Colbs on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1849:

Peter Wagoners—Thursday, 18th. Golden—Friday, 19th. Turkey Town—Saturday, 20th. Polkley—Monday, 21st. Housley's Cross Roads—Tuesday, 22nd. Blue Point—Wednesday, 23rd. Cedar Bluff—Thursday, 24th. Cold Creek—Friday, 25th. Spring Creek, Hickmans—Saturday, 27th.

McGee's Court Ground—Monday, 29th. Galesville—Tuesday, 30th. The Bells—Wednesday, 31st. Clarke's—Thursday, November 1st. Padens—Friday, 2d. Clibous—Saturday, 3d.

It is expected that all will attend and pay their taxes, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH, &c.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. the Judge of the Orphans Court of Benton County on the 15th day of October, 1849.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them in writing, authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Wm. R. BROWN, Adm.

Oct. 16, 1849.—61.

City Hotel.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

RY P. CONDON.

March 6, 1849.

S. P. HUDSON.

Is receiving a good supply of

PAUL & WINTER

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Presbyterian Female School

AT TALLADEGA, WILL be opened on the first Monday in October; under the care and direction of Rev. James Hoyt, as Principal, and Miss E. Riddle, as Assistant. Other assistants will be procured as they may be needed.

Mrs. Hoyt, an experienced and thoroughly qualified Teacher of Music on the Piano Forte, will give lessons on that instrument and also in vocal music.

The building in which this School is to be opened, is situated in a retired but convenient part of the Town, and is now being completely and tastefully repaired and fitted up for its reception. Large additions will be made to it during the coming year, and complete Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, together with Musical Instruments will be provided for the use of the students.

It is the settled purpose of the founders and friends of this Institution to spare no effort or expense to make it equal in every respect to any Institution in our country.

In regard to the qualifications and character of the Principal, Rev. James Hoyt, as a scholar, a gentleman, a Christian and a successful instructor of youth; we would refer those who are not acquainted with him to Rev. A. B. McCorkle, Talladega, Maj. A. V. Brumby, Judge Chilton, Rev. S. Henderson, R. Dougherty, Esq., Tuskegee, Rev. D. Finley, Montgomery; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Wetumpka.

Testimonials from President Nett, and Pres. Potter & Reed, of Union College, N. Y.; Prof. Robinson, Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York; Messrs. Hubbs and Clark, Principals of the Mount Washington Academy, N. Y.

Miss Riddle is a young Lady of exemplary Christian character, and is favorably known in this community as a successful Tutoress.

The prices of tuition will be made to correspond with those of the best schools in this part of the State. A full supply of all the necessary text books required in the school will be found in Town.

Boarding can be had in the best families in Town at moderate prices. The healthfulness and society of the village are proverbially good.

Although this school is to be under the control of the Presbyterian Churches of this County, and the Bible is to be always regarded and used as a permanent text book in it; yet we wish it distinctly to be known, that nothing which is peculiar to Presbyterianism will or can, according to our Constitution, ever be taught any student contrary to the expressed wishes of her parents or guardian.

L. E. PARSONS, H. A. RUTLEDGE, A. CUNNINGHAM, W. M. B. McLELLAN, A. WHITE, J. ASBELL, J. C. KNOX, Talladega, Sept. 25th 1849, 6m.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has on hand a large and extensive stock of Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shave Soap, Colognes, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines of every kind.

ALSO,

Books and Stationery. Including a good supply of Historical, School and miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications &c. Can and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Buff and Fancy Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank Books, Memorandums, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery line, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with Despatch.

Two doors above the Exchange Hotel, Broad Street, Rome, Geo. J. DICKERSON. Feb 20, 1849.—ly

CASH.

ALL PERSONS in debt to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as he is necessarily compelled to have money; and in case this notice is not heeded, previous to next return day, persons indebted to him, may rest assured of finding their notes and accounts, indiscriminately, in the hands of officers for collection.

R. D. ROWLAND. Sept. 11, '49. —if

JOHN H. CRAWFORD, Against the World at the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the above business at his shop in Jacksonville.

All orders for FURNITURE filled at the shortest notice, of good materials, at low prices and in style of workmanship, unsurpassed by any shop in the State.

My prices are so low that I shall be compelled to have cash for my work. JOHN H. CRAWFORD. June 12, 1849.

Land for sale in Cherokee. ON the first Monday in November next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder before the court house door of Cherokee county, at Executive of the last will and testament of Johnathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, in the State of South Carolina deceased, and by virtue of the authority in me vested by said will, the following described tract of land, lying on the north side of the Coosa river near the mouth of Chattooga, a part of the real estate owned by the Testator, containing 120 acres. Terms made known on the day of sale. DOWNS CLINGBONE. September 4, '49. —ly

NEWSOM'S

VEGETABLE TONIC,

A new article in medical practice. A SAFE, certain, and prompt cure for Ague and Fever, Congestion, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Female Obstructions, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and an infallible preventive against disease, without nauseating the stomach, producing evacuations, or interfering with the usual course of diet, or other medicines; nor will it fail in one instance, when the directions are strictly observed. Prepared only by NATHAN NEWSOM, and those to whom he has imparted the knowledge of the preparation.

* Price \$1.25 per bottle, and warranted.

J. I. CARPENTER, Proprietor and sole Agent for Benton county.

For sale by Woodard & Porter.

Oct. 2, 1849. —ly.

COOSA RIVER

Steam Boat Company.

ARE now prepared for business, and will transport freight of any kind that may offer, between this place and Greensport.

Goods delivered at Greensport, will be stored one week free of charge.

COMBS & PENTECOST, Agents.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 18, '49.—tl.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order of the Court, this day, came Mary Hester, Administratrix of the Estate of Simpson Hester, late of said county deceased; and filed her accounts and vouchers, together with a statement in writing under oath, containing a list of the heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered that the 12th day of November next be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said estate; and that forty days previous notice be given of the same by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper, published in the town of Jacksonville, that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, at the time specified above, and contest said final settlement of their claim proper.

A. WOODS, Clerk.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order of the Court, came this day, Wm. Grear, Administrator ex officio of the estate of Stephen Chandler, late of said county deceased; and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, together with a statement in writing, under oath, that he knows nothing of the heirs and legatees of said decedent.

It is therefore ordered, that the 12th day of November next, be set for hearing and determining upon said final settlement; and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Clerk.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

October 2, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order of this Court, this day, came John Worthington, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Worthington, late of said county deceased; and filed, under oath, a list of the heirs and legatees—and also his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate, whereupon it is ordered that Monday, 12th day of November next, be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said Estate;—and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement, for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear at the Court house in said county, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Ck.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation.

September 25, 1849.

IN OBEDIENCE to a previous order of this Court, this day, came John Worthington, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Worthington, late of said county deceased; and filed, under oath, a list of the heirs and legatees—and also his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate, whereupon it is ordered that Monday, 12th day of November next, be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said Estate;—and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement, for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear at the Court house in said county, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Ck.

Alabama and Tennessee River

Rail Road Company.

BY VIRTUE of and in pursuance of an act of the Legislature approved 4th March, 1848, incorporating the "Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company," the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said act to do all business necessary to be done, preparatory to the organization of said company, hereby give notice, that books of subscription for the capital stock of said company will be opened in the town of Selma, Dallas county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1849.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, JOSEPH W. LESEUR, THORNTON B. GOLDSBY, JOHN W. LAPSLEY, DANIEL F. WATROUS, RICHMOND NICKLES, JAMES NEAL, WILLIAM HORTON, September 25, 1849.—tl 24 Oct.

BLANKS of every description, for sale at this Office.

NEW FIRE-PROOF WARE HOUSE

GIBBS AND McCORD.

WAREHOUSE & Commission Merchants, McIntosh Street, Augusta, Ga.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the

New Fire-Proof Ware-House, recently built on the corner of McIntosh and Reynolds streets, where they have permanently located and will continue to give their personal attention to the above business in all its branches.

The location selected is very favorable, for selling cotton and other produce to the best advantage. They hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of patronage. All orders, accompanying consignments of cotton, and for bagging, Rope, and other supplies will be faithfully executed.

Cash Advances will be made on produce in kind, when required. Their charges will conform to the established rates.

Messrs. W. M. Gibbs & Co. of Rome, Ga., are their agents, and will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them, if desired.

THOS. F. GIBBS, GEORGE McCORD, Augusta, Ga. Sept. 18, 1849.

M. P. STOVALL.

Warehouse and Commission Merchant.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business, in all its branches, at his old stand, (Fire-Proof Warehouse) corner of Washington and Reynolds streets.

He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him.

*Orders for Family supplies, Bagging, &c., promptly and carefully filled, at the lowest market prices.

Liberal advances made on produce in store.

REFER TO

Heke & Abernathy, Jacksonville.

J. Foremy & Son, Maj. S. J. T. Whitley, Dickson & Easley, John Borders, Col. W. Williams, Weite Pl'ns

August 28, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book

Music and Stationery Depot.

THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of Piano Fortes, from the celebrated manufacturers of Boston & New York, all of which are warranted of excellent tone, and of the latest and most improved style, and in stock in this country.

Also, a very large assortment of Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, are on hand. They are also agents for the Stationery, Book, and Music Departments of the following named Houses:—

W. & A. GATES & CO., Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. W. Way's) Drug Store, Broad Street, February 27, 1849.

Warehouse and Commission

Business.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of their services to their friends and the public generally in the above business.

Their extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Railroad, and they continue to receive cotton and other consignments per Railroad, without any charge for Storage.

They also continue their OFFICE and SALIS ROOM on Broad Street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required on produce in store. HENRY BACON, M. D. February 27, 1849.

B. B. PLUMB & Co.,

Between the United States Hotel, and Post Office Corner.

(WE HAVE THE OLD STAND.)

AUGUSTA, GA.

HAVE now on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large stock of

Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shave Soap, Colognes, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines of every kind.

Also, a very large assortment of Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, are on hand. They are also agents for the Stationery, Book, and Music Departments of the following named Houses:—

W. & A. GATES & CO., Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. W. Way's) Drug Store, Broad Street, February 27, 1849.

U. S. HOTEL,

AUGUSTA, GEO.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the traveling public, that he has taken that well known House, the U. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and solicits a share of public patronage.

G. FAIRGO, N. B. Greenville and Savannah Office at this Hotel. Feb. 27th, 49.—6 m

HIRM ROBERTS,

Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

154, Gibbons Buildings,

and 73-80, SAVANNAH, GA.

PADELFORD & FAY,

Commission Merchants.

gray Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

THOMAS C. NISBET,

Factor & Commission Merchant.

SAVANNAH, GA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments intrusted to his care.

Liberal advances will be made on Produce when required.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

The Practice of Medicine

IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

By DR. W. W. ANDERSON.

RESIDENCE within 3 quarters of a mile of Kemp's creek P. O., in the Eastern part of Benton county Ala.

A fresh and well assorted stock of Genuine Thompsonian Medicines kept constantly on hand.

Land for Sale.

The tract of Land formerly owned by A. Crumley, dec. is now offered at private sale, lying one mile and a half south of White Plains, containing 720 acres, some 250 acres in cultivation; with comfortable dwelling and out houses, live springs and a healthy situation—umber plenty and good outlet to the mountain. Said tract of Land lies on the main road leading through Choccolocco valley to Talladega and will be sold on time of different instalments.

ELIZABETH CROZIER. Refer to E. S. SIMMONS, Oxford, Ala. E. TEAGUE, White Plains. Aug. 21, 1849.—1m.

DR. HENDRICK,

Practicing Physician and Surgeon, &c.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Office is that formerly occupied by Dr. NISBET.

Feb. 20, 1849.—ly.

C. C. PORTER,

SURGEON DENTIST.

I WANT it distinctly understood by all those who may wish my services, that I will operate as cheap as any other Dentist, and you may rest assured that no one shall take my business by underworking, or lower prices than common rates. The proof of the pudding is in eating it. TRY ME.

April 24, 1849.

A CARD.

R. E. W. MCADAMS,

Surgeon Dentist.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

ALL operations on the teeth performed in the neatest and most durable manner. Charges as follows.

Each gold plug (or stopping) \$1.50

Each Tin plug. 50

Setting to the on pivot \$3.00

Setting teeth on gold plate—for the first two, each \$8.00

And for each additional tooth \$5.00

For each extraction or separation 50

Cleaning teeth. \$1.00

Nerve destroyed. 50

N. B.—Shop at the Sign of the clock on the West side of main Street opposite the Printing Office.

February 18th 1849.—ly.

J. A. McCAMBELL,

Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will continue to practice in all the courts of Benton Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph counties.

REFERENCES:

S. P. Hudson, Jacksonville, Ala.

Heke & Abernathy, "

Woodward & Porter, "

Dickson & Easley, Alexandria "

McMillan & Ishell, "

Henry E. Grainger, Esq., N. Y.

M. S. Cassity, of the House of Representatives.

McLellan, Mobile, Ala.

McGee & Allen, Charleston, S. C.

Wm. E. Alexander, Rome, Geo.

Hon. Robert Anderson, Bridgeport, Tenn.

S. R. Wallace, Knoxville, Tenn.

Gen. Wm. Wallace, Maryville, Tenn.

Hon. J. W. Stoddard, Galveston, Texas.

Charles Lewis, Esq., Henderson, "

John More & Co., Talladega, Ala.

June 5, 1849.

S. D. HALE,

Attorney at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend promptly to all business that may be confided to his care in the Courts of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph in the Supreme Court.

REFER TO

R. J. McKinney, Esq., Greenville.

Hon. Thos. L. Williams, Knoxville.

Wm. E. C. Kuhn, Athens.

Whitcomb & Brad on, Athens, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Alfred Gibbs, Charleston, S. C.

Office No. 5, South east of Public Sq.

WILLIAM R. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on "Old Row."

May 24, 1849.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care in Boston and the adjoining counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 2, Office Block, Jacksonville, Ala. Sept. 7, 1849.—tl

JOHN I. THOMASON,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in St. Clair and the adjoining counties.

June 19, 1849.